FRANCE.

The Political Situation Ex. cited and Serious.

THE MINISTRY IN DANGER.

MacMahon Defiant of Party Coalitions.

PARIS, July 5, 1874. The political situation is serious. The Legitimists have resolved to make an attempt to unseat the present Ministry on the interpellation in regard to the suspension of L'Culon, which comes before the Assembly next Tuesday. They are negotiating with the Leit to obtain its

A counter coalition of the Left Centre with the Right Centre in favor of M. Casimir Perier's Con-

stitutional bill is also proposed. MACMAHON SUPPORTS HIS MINISTERS. There is ground for the belief that Marshal MacMahon has intimated to the Leg.timists that he will not accept the resignation of the ministry, even if it is defeated; and it is reported that he will send a message to the Assembly on Fuesday.

WHERE IS CHAMBORD? A rumor is current that the Count de Chambord has been in Versailles several days.

AMERICANS STILL MORE FREE. Le Français says passports are no longer required of Americans, who are placed on the same looting, in this respect, as subjects of countries adjacent to France.

SPAIN.

General Zabala's Address to the Army of the North.

The National Army Blessed any work done by the Board of Public Works in its by the Pope.

MADRID, July 5, 1874. Genefal Zabala has taken command and held a review of the Army of the North. He has informed his officers that he "comes to fight the insurgents. and intends to sink all political sympathies and opinions in the struggle.

Generals Echagne and Martinez Campos have THE NATIONAL BANNER BLESSED BY THE POPE.

The Pope has telegraphed his benediction to the National Army in response to congratulations for-warded to Rome on the anniversary of his accession to the See of St. Peter.

Carlist Operations Against Bilbao. BAYONNE, July 5, 1874. The Carlists have again invested Bilbao on all sides except towards the sea

Royalist Generals Replaced by Radicals. LONDON, July 6, 1874. A special despatch from Madrid says:-The two Generals who resigned from the Army of the

North are well known supporters of the pretensions of the Prince of Asturias. Generals Moriones and Laserna, radicals, have been appointed in their places.

GERMANY.

Catholic Effort for a Free Church

LONDON, July 6-5:30 A. M. A special despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Fulda says the Roman Catnolic B'snops seek a settlement of the issue with the Prussian Government in a total separation of Church and State.

THE "FOURTH" IN EUROPE.

LONDON, July 5, 1874. The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at St. Petersburg with a dinner at the United States Legation, Minister Jewell presiding. In Liston a fête was given by the American Minister, whose official residence was handsomely decorated. At Paris there was a liberal display of American

flags at the Legation and elsewhere, but no formal celebration took place.

TANGIERS.

LONDON, July 6, 1874. The revolt at Tangiers has been suppressed and order is restored.

SENEGAMBIA.

LONDON, July 5, 1874. The attack on the Portuguese possessions in Senegambia was made by one or the native chiefs in the neighborhood, not by the convicts, as was at first reported.

The natives are said to have captured 300 pris-

ILLNESS OF MINISTER AVERY.

SAN FEANCISCO, July 5, 1874. Hon. Benjamin P. Avery, the newly appointed Minister to China, has been confined to his house for several days past by a seriillness, which has caused his friends much slarm, but his condition was more hopeful to-day. It is hardly possible, however, that he will be able to sail on the 15th inst., as was previously intended.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION. Its Progress Toward the Unknown Land-General Custer's Orders.

A special from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, says: "A courier from Custer's expedition reports the command twenty miles west of the Missourt River at noon yesterday. No Indians had been seen. Custer's orders prohibit firing on the Indians unless they show umistakable signs of hostility. Five soldiers and one teamster were

SAD DROWNING AT BUFFALO.

Four Persons Lost from a Capstzed Boat. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5, 1874. About five o'clock last evening eight persons, four of each sex, hired a boat and went for a sail on the lake. After being out about an hour an attempt was made to jibe around to return, when the boat capsized and the party were thrown into the water. The following were drowned:--John Langley, of Chicago, and William Forrest, of Port Canada, first and second mates of the steamer Annie Vought; Mary Kurtz, of Erie, Pa., and Lizzy Glass, of this city. The others held on to the side of the boat, and, after being an hour and a half in the water, were rescued by the tug H. L Smith, returning from a moonlight excursion.

DROWNED IN THE BOSTON PROG POND. BOSTON, Mass., July 5, 1874.

The body of a well dressed man, apparently thirty-five years of age, was found drowned in the Frog Pond on Boston Common yesterday morning. water was not over two feet deep. He probably fell in while intoxicated. His name is un-

A WOMAN DROWNED AT COHOES.

Conoss, N. Y., July 5, 1874. The decomposed body of a female was found doating in the Mohawk River this afternoon. The areas consisted of lavender silk, and she had green tid gloves, a gold ring and black bracelet lined with gold. Coroner Fleming has charge of the

GREAT WIND AT WASHINGTON.

Immense Damage Done to Property-Large Number of Houses Unroofed, Steeples Ruined, Trees Uprooted and People Injured-Lives Supposed To Be Lost.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1874. A tornado of unusual severity passed over this city last evening in a southeasterly direction, unroofing whole blocks of houses, uprooting trees, scattering vegetation, snapping iron awning frames like slender bits of wood, and completely destroying all telegraphic communication with

other parts of the country. APPROACH OF THE TORNADO. had been remarkably pleasant, gentle breezes making the July heat tolerable. Toward evening the northern heavens were banked with heavy clouds, deepening to a stormy blue, when suddenly, about eight o'clock, the base of vaporous formation became intensely red, the sky suddenly darkened, and in an instant, without warning, the tornado had struck the city. Its advent was in the northern central part of Washington, in the neighborhood of the State Department. The first row which disputed the force of the angry wind is located on Connecticut avenue, not far from the boundary. The rin roofing cornice and boarding were swept up and let down in contusion fity feet from the dwellings. On T street, corner of Fifteenth, is a block of two story dwellings. Eight of the houses parted company with their roofing, while the chimneys were tossed off as though but a feather's weight. Passing in still a southeasterly direction one-naif of the roof of a brick dwelling was suddenly hursed against the plate glass windows of a dwelling on the parior the opposite side of S street, smashing the glass and sash to pieces. The inmates were hardly aware of the terrifying event when the whole block of fiteen residences in the row was unrooled. Continuing in its mad career one-half of the fine dwellings in Corcoran street, next below S street, were made roofless. Tin roofing rolled up like paper, and was left to rest in the street or the back yards of the unfortunate premises. The wind gratified it elf by a flank movement, and made a three story house two stories high with greater promptness and neatness than

THE PATH OF THE FURIOUS WIND next lay against the State Department. The fencing was ruthlessly torn from its base and strewn about the ground like driftwood, but the building escaped unharmed. Down Fourteenth street, with more fury than a wild bull, the tornado took deligat in playing pranks with the palattal mansions on Vermont avenue, disregarded the hallowed precincts of the Lutheran Memorial church, crossed over to the house of Senator Mor-rill, of Vermont, tore the brick facing from his dwelling, darted down a narrow pathway and made a lumber pile of the roo s of ex-Mayor Bowen's and Rear Admiral Bailey's, Dr. Bliss' and John O. Evans' residences. The wind then veered to the northeast, passed along N street, unroofing many of the finest dwellings in that locality, until it reached the central part of the city, paying its compliments to the elegant residences of Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge McArthur, of the District Supreme Court, and 118 reckless career did not omit its spite against the residence of J. G. Holland, of the Associated Press. The path of the tornado then changed to a southwesterly direction, ripping off the tops of cleaner than a planing machine does the rough side of a board, until it struck the lofty Kelso spire on the Metropolitan Methodist church, where the President worships. It must have been a violent

tornado ravages through Washington.

struggle between THE POWERS OF DARKNESS and the finger of devotion. The latter would not bend nor break, but the wind succeeded in toppling its base enough to make it unsale, so that the loity spire will have to be torn down for Safety's sake. Along Pennsylvania avenue neither awnings, housetops nor bay windows were exempt from damage. In South Washington the wind skipped and played fantastic tricks with a hundred roots, and thence to Capitol Hill, where the finest dwellings in the eastern section of the city were uncovered.

DAMAGE OUTSIDE THE CITY. The path of the tornado was about twelve miles wide, but owing to the severity of the storm and the interruption of telegraphic communication until a late hour to-day but little is known of the damage done outside the city. The Episcopal church was totally destroyed and the Methodist church at Beltsville, Md., partially destroyed. The former is but a pile of bricks. Between that point and Washington vegetation and the truit trees are totally lost, and so all along the path of the wind storm. Down the Potomac the excursion steamers were struck between one and ten miles from the city; but all arrived safely, though far behind time. How many sait and pleasure boats were capsized no one has been able thus far to ascertain. The tornado passed into Virginia across Alexandria, doing much damage to the shipping and dwellings, and sped its way southward, still carrying destruction in its path. The steamers which leit Baltimore yesterday for Point Lookout, o remorce the Sixth Maryland infantry encamped at the place, were tossed about like tiny boats and compelled to keep astream, fearing to land,

THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION. With the storm came sudden darkness. All the the dust and loose dirt about Washington were anddenly caught up in a cloud and hurled over the city. It swept down the principal avenues and streets, knocking down broadchested pedestrians upsetting vehicles and making the credulous believe the comet's tall had really struck the earth, in Uniontown, near Washington, great trees were twisted off in the middle of their trunks and thrown against frame dwellings, crushing in the roofs and tearing down chimneys. Following the

toinado came So to the loss sustained by the tornado came the double loss of having the celling and walls of the dwellings ruined by water, to say nothing of the extensive damage done to furniture. As yet there

have been no REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE, though many persons were more or less injured by the falling of timbers. To-day hundreds of mechanics have been employed in making the shattered houses tenantable. Careful estimates have been made of the damage done in this section and the loss is put down in round numbers at

A MILLION OF DOLLARS. This appeared as extraordinary when first announced, but a survey of the field and the extent of the damage done by water in connection with that done by the wind fully justifies the estimate

Storm at Lewistown.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 5, 1874. The storm at Lewistown yesterday was more of the nature of a tornado. The roofs of the Coleman House in the town and the lower hotel at the depot were blown off and several other houses were damaged. The steeples of the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches were blown down. The total number killed, so far as heard from, is number killed, so far as heard from, is seven, and five are injured and severat others are missing. The Miffin boys were playing base bail with the Lewistown boys, and had taken refuge in the railroad bridge from the storm. Travel on the main line of the Penns, Ivania Railroad will not be interrupted by the fall of the bridge at Lewistown. The main line runs on the south bank of the Juniata. Lewistown is on the north bank and the Lewistown and Sunbury Railroad crosses the bridge. The telegraph wires are all down between Harrisburg and Lewistown, and no news can be got that way to-night.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

Hailstones the Size of Oranges. One of the most extraordinary phenomena ever witnessed in this country took place New Jersey. About a quarter of six p.
M., in the village of Westwood, during the celebration of the day, a sudden darkness came over the village, and, before the alarmed inhabitants could seek shelter, a violent storm of hall-stones descended upon the heads of the crowd.

Stones descended upon the heads of the crowd. on the Fourth of July in Bergen County,

Hailstones two inches and a half in diameter, and as hard and heavy as cobble stones, came down in a furious shower. Hens and chickens were killed in large numbers; cows and horses were stunned The frightened populace ran in every direction, seeking shelter in sheds, beneath trees and in every available spot. Fortunately the majority escaped without injury. A young lady named Miss Bogart was, however, struck on the hand by one of the ballstones and her wrist and arm fright fully lacerated. At the Ridgewood House, in the fully lacerated. At the Ridgewood House, in the village, an enormous amount of damage was done. Not a single pane of glass was leit whole in the building, and, incredible as it may appear, the hailstones actually broke through the slate roof, as it they had been cannon bails. The storm covered an area of shouttwenty-five miles, stretching from Spring Valley to Kinder Kamack. The storm prevailed at its utmost at the stations of Pascack and Ridgewood, which are on the Hackensack branch of the Eric Railroad, and the depots were completely riddled, as though a battle had been lought in the neighborhood. As late as six o'clock yesterday morning hallstones were picked up at the station the size of walmuts. Through the section of the country where the storm raged a o'clock yesternay morning naistones were picked up at the station the size of wainuts. Through the section of the country where the storm raged a most perfect scene of desolation can be wisnessed. Every tree is siripped to its fruit, grain fields of rye and corn had low, and the hope of hay this hall is utterly gone. The sensation created in the vicinity was, as might be imagined, tremendous. In one sewing machine factory, just above kidgewood, over 1,000 panes of glass were broken and the saate 100 damaged. The snower continued or just thirty minutes and in this snort space of time damage to the amount of many thousands of dollars was done. The hallstones, on an average, were the size of turkey eggs and of every conceivable shape, with snarp corners and edges that cut like knives. During the continuation of the shower the thunder and lightning was incessant, and with the screaming of men, women and children and truly awiul.

STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 5, 1874. There was a heavy thunder storm along the Hudson last night. A land slide on the Hudson River Railroad at Coxsackie threw an emigrant train from the track. No person was injured. A land slide at Spayten Duyvil detained the freight express one hour and a half. A heavy haitstorm at Dudiey's Grove did considerable damage.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6-1 A. M. Probabilities.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES CLEAR OR CLEARING WEATHER WILL PREVAIL, WITH NORTHEAST WINDS SHIFTING TO EASTERLY AND SOUTHERLY, RISING TEMPERATURE AND BISING FOLLOWED BY FALLING BAROMETER.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally clear and warm weather; in the interior, light rains; near the coast, north or west winds; east of the Mississippi River, east or south winds; in the Western Galf States, rising temperature and high barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather, south or west winds, high temperature and slight changes in the barometer.

For the lake region and the Northwest generally clear weather, except near Lakes Superior and Huron, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer. Northeasterly gales will prevail off the middle and east Atlantic coasts.

The Weather in this City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A Boy Shot Dead by the Firing of a Patriotic Salute.

PATERSON, N. J. July 5, 1874. Yesterday afternoon, four boys at Passaic went rowing on the river. At the same time some of their young friends on shore began firing off a salute from a smal cannon loaged with ball and cartridge. of the boys in the boat fired off a pistol similarly loaded, and a ball from some one of the weapons penetrated the throat of Willie, aged thirteen years, son of William S. Anderson, one of the leading merchants of the place. The by leaped up, jumped in the river, swam to shore and ran about forty feet, when he fell lead.

One of his companions, the son of another leading citizen, in fright ran off and hid in the woods, He has not yet been found.

PATAL ACCIDENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, July 5, 1874. Frank Hibbert, of South Boston, fell from a derrick used in the construction of the soldiers' monument in this city, Friday night, and died from the

injuries Saturday morning.

Mrs. Michael Kerns was shot in the neck Saturday by some unknown person, and cannot recover. The ball entered the back of the neck, and she was completely paralyzed.

PATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 5, 1874. At Ripley, Ohio, last night, John Coslett and his son Taylor were shot, the latter killed, by Charles

Swisher, who was visiting Coslett's daughter against her father's consent. An altercation enagainst her lather's consent. An altercation ensued in Coslett's bouse and ended in Swisher shooting him in the thigh. Swisher field, accompanied
by Coslett's daughter, when they met Taylor Coslett and another brother on the street, who pursued them in order to bring back the girl, knowing
nothing of the affray at home. Swisher fired at
his pursuers, striking Taylor in the abdomen,
causing death in one hour. Swisher is not yet
arrested.

A DRUNKEN SOLDIER KILLED.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1874. Oscar Gueasky, a soldier of the United States Ordnance Department, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, encountered Andrew Bradley on a corner of Sixth and Locust streets, last hight, and got into a quarrel with him. Gueasky received two stabs with a pocket kuife and died almost instantly. Bradley has been arrested. Both men were drunk at the

BURGLARISM IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5, 1874. Last night a burgiar entered the house of the Hon. Wm. Chase, in the northern part of this city, which was occupied only by two old people. noise was heard, and a search made without any result. After the family had retired the burglar result. After the mainly had retired the bargar entered the room of Abbott Eddy, brother of Mrs. Chase. On hearing the burglar Mr. Eddy raised an outery, when he was attacked, and badly, if not patally, hurt. Mrs. Chase heard the outery, and being greatly alarmed died immediately, either from rupture of a blood vessel or disease of the heart. She was a daughter of the late Judge Eddy, and aged seventy-one vears. The burglar escaped. and aged seventy-one years. The burglar escaped leaving behind him his hat and boots.

BALLOON ASCENSION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, July 5, 1874. independence Day was celebrated here with more spirit than for some years past. The city was filled with people and the exercises passed off pleasantly, with a very few slight accidents. Lieutenant Governor Van Sandt delivered the city Lieutenant Governor van Sandt delivered the city oration. The exercises also included military and buriesque processions, a regatta on the Seckonk River and a balloon ascension. Mr. J. K. Allen went up in the balloon Veto, with one passenger, and landed safely not far from Canton, Mass. Allen's father made an ascension from Boston Common at 4 his brother Exra from Wrentham, Mass., the latter landing in Medford. Rain set in about dark and rendered the evening very quiet.

THE OHIO RACES. COLUMBUS, July 5, 1874.

The races vesterday brought together an immense audience. The first race, for a purse of \$1,000, was won by Mattie Lyle taking the third, fifth and sixth heats in 2:36, 2:36 and 2:37. The first and second heats were won by Catskill in 2:34 and 2:35. The foarth heat was given to Jean Ingelow; no time recorded. Ten horses started; three distanced in the first

heat.
The second race run was for three-year-olds, for a purse of \$400. The first heat was won by Nellie Bush in 1:46%, and the next three heats by Tom

WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Howard Court of Inquiry.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Revised Regulations Relating to Patents.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1874. The Court of Inquiry in the Case of General Howard-Opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

The order in the Howard Court of inquiry was promulgated by the War Department yesterday. It contains the findings and opinions of the Court and the approval of the findings only by the President. The Court reviews all the points presented in the letter of the Secretary of War to Congress, and in nearly all important matter makes a very favorable showing for General Howard. The Court adopted the opinion by a majority of one, Sherman, Meigs, keynolds and Miles voting for the opinion, and McDowell, Pope and Getty dissenting. The review of the Judge Advocate, General Hoit, is a document of over 100 pages, and is in many parts severely condemnatory of the Court. Following the findings is the opinion of the Court, which is as follows:-

which is as follows:—

First—The Court is of opinion that, in the matters referred to it for investigation, General 0.0. Howard has not, with knowledge and intent, violated any law of Congress, regulation of the army or any rule of morals, and that he is not guilty upon legal, technical or moral responsibility in any of the offences charged.

Second—The Court finds that General Howard, when charged by his superiors with a great work arising out of the war, devoted his whole time and all his faculties and energies to the execution of that work. In this he employed hundreds of assistants and dealt with hundreds of thousands of men. In regard to the expenditure of money it appears that his accounts are closed and settled to the estisfaction of the accounting officers of the Treasury, whose decisions in such matters are by law the highest authority, final and conclusive, upon the executive branch of the government and subject to revision only by Congress or the proper Courts.

Third—in relation to the investment of certain

Courts.

Third—in relation to the investment of certain public money in United States bonds, while the Court does not hold that such investments were justified by existing laws, yet in view or the fact that those investments were made only under the opinion and advice of the second Comproller, the Court attaches no blame to General Howard therefor. The investments of portions of a similar

opinion and advice of the second Comprioner, the Court attaches no biame to General Howard therefor. The investments of portions of a similar fund—viz., the "tregular bounty fund," and previously been authorised by express law.

Fourth—Some questions arising out of the sudden termination of the operations are organization of the Freedmen's Eurean yet remain to be settled with those who were formerly subordinates and assistants to the Commissioner. Some lew erroneous payments made by nonest subordinates, and some others made or not made by officers now dead or cashiered for fraud remain to be adjusted. The adjustment of these matters he longs properly to the successors of General Howard in the Bureau, and in these matters, as in all others brought to the notice of the Court during thirty-seven days of careful and laborious investigation, the Court finds that General Oliver O. Howard did his whole duty, and believes that he deserves well of his country.

The foregoing report and opinion having been

The loregoing report and opinion having been submitted, with the proceedings, to the President, the following are the orders thereon:-The finding of the Court of Inquiry is approved. U. S. GRANT.

In the last Court of Inquiry of any national im portance, that of General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, the President approved both the finding and opinion of the Court. The action of the President in approving only the finding places the Court, the majority of which always constitute the opinion of the whole Court, in an unpleasant posi-

The Judge Advocate General, in concluding his opinion, after giving at great length what appear to him the vulnerable points of the proceedings,

The foregoing is believed to present an impar-

The foregoing is believed to present an impartial summary of the evidence in the case. In performing this duty of revision prescribed by law, and devolving upon this office by order of the President, it has been found necessary to amplify very concise abstracts of the facts rendered by this Court. The statement exhibited in the report is the result of a thorough examination of the evidence on the record. The case presents very little conflict of testimony, and it is believed that the lact stated are only those respecting which there is no question. The provisions of the law which are regarded as governing these facts have been likewise plainty set forth as they appear upon the statute book. If, therefore, this report indicates any conclusions different from those reached by this Court, the Issue thus raised can be readily decermined upon the facts and legal principles applicable to them. The Court finds that General floward has not, with knowledge and intent, violated any law of Congress, regulation of the army or rule of morals. So far as this deciares that he has not acted in a spirit of defiance or contempt of law, or from any corrupt, self-seeking motive, no reason is found in evidence for any dissent from this opinion. His conduct, must, however, be further judged by the lamiliar maxim that ignorance of the law is no excuse, and that a man is presumed to contemplate the natural conseance of the law is no excuse, and that a man is presumed to contemplate the natural consequences of his own acts. When the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bareau was intrusted by Congress with the duty of taking better care than formerly that pay and bounty should be faithfully paid to the colored people, no not only aided to provide an efficient system for the execution of this trust, but adopted one which rejected saleguards, which had been previously observed as wholly inadequate and producive of mistake and ignorance of law. Many dittes or inexperience in administration, though combined with good intentions, are matters of palhaion, not of justification. If, with only some excuse, General Howard sanctioned and used a system and method of accounts which failed to truly show the discharge of trusts from which they served to acquit him, some judgment must be pronounced. If, when General Howard, desirous of increasing the revenues of his bureau, conceived the idea of converting public mioney into bonds, and und not report this scheme to his superior officer, the Secretary of War, but, upon the more verbal advice of one accounting officer of the Treasury, effected such conversion in violation of positive law, his ignorance of the law as exponsible, having been made by his orders, as above site fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the substances of the substances of the fact to be readered, so that his subordinate of the substances are provided by any so that the fact to reader a fact to be made of the interest for these howards and substances and forther, by during the provided provided provided provided provided provided provided provided provi The New Regulations for the Issuance

if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical com-

position, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary or model, or design intended to be perfected and completed as a work of fine art, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words:—"Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington," or, at his option, the word "copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out, thus:-"Copyright, 18-, by A. B." For according and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright the Librarian shall receive from the persons to whom the service is rendered \$1, and for every copy of an assignment \$1, said fee to cover in either case a certificate of the record, under seal of the Librarian of Congress, and all fees so received snall be paid the Treasury of the United States, the construction of this act the into words "engraving." "cut" and "print" shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations, or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the Copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents is charged with the supervision and control of the entry or registry of such prints or labels, in comformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label not a trade mark \$6, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the record under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents to the party entering the same. This act is to take effect on and after the the 1st day of August next. The District of Columbia Government

The District of Columbia Commi-stoners, having organized, will commence the transaction of business to-morrow. The event affords general satisfac tion, the community being satisfied with the good character and executive abilities of the Commissioners. The joint select committee to frame a government for the District have not yet formally entered upon their duties. They are required to report at the next session of Congress. Citizens who have permanent interests, including the heaviest taxpayers, do not desire that suffrage shall be restored, as matters concerning the District are merely local, mainly confined to taxation and the expenditure of money, and have no intimate connection with party politics. Apart from the condemnation by Congress of the late Board of Public Works, the way that elections to the Legis. lative Assembly have been conducted and the results have disgusted the more orderly portions of the community with the abuse of the ballot. The reflecting citizens express their gratification at the indication that Congress is disposed to provide such form of government for the District as will separate it from party politics, that body having appointed two republicans and two democrats frame an organic law. And that the District, as the national metropolis, thus separated from party politics, will secure more friends than heretofore, when every party for the time being in posse-sion of the general government so acted as to turn the District in favor of the administration in order to influence politics in the several States by pointing to public sentiment here as indicative of its popularity as the seat of government.

The Military Headquarters in St. Louis. The staff of General Sherman includes six offi cers-namely, General Whipple and Colonels Bacon, Augenreid, Tourtelotte, McCoy and Poe. It is not certain the two last named will accompany the General to St. Louis. The Pope property in that city has been engaged as the headquarters.

The National Executive Business. It is the intention of the President to return to Washington every two or three weeks to transact such business as may require his presence here. Two New Lighthouse Districts To Be Es-

tablished. Congress baving appropriated \$50,000 for new lighthouse surveys, two new districts are to be es tablished, having jurisdiction over the Mississippi

and the Missouri. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Aïda" is promised for Pesth next winter. Herr Johann Strauss has returned to Vienna after his Italian tour.

Nilsson's "Edith Plantagenet," in "Il Talisapo," is much praised. Herr Herbeck, of Vienna, has received from his Emperor the Iron Cross and a patent of nobility.

Through the efforts of Mme. Gortschakoff, and at her expense, Glinka's opera, "Life for the Czar,"

was brought out at Milan. Mme. Arabella Goddard has created unwonted enthusiasm in East Indian musical circles by her

wonderful powers as a pianist. A prevalent report that MM. Strakosch and Ferri are the new directors of the Russian opera houses is inexact. The new impresario is Signor Pollini,

During the past Italian season at the San Carlo, Lisbon, "La Favorita" was given fliteen times; "Matilda di Shabran," fourteen times ; "Faust," eleven times; "Dinorah," nine times; "I Puritani," eight times; "La Forza del Destino," eight times: "Poliuto," seven times; "Rigoletto," five "Lucrezia Borgia," twice; "Il Barbiere," once and

'Lucia di Lammermoor," once. The advocates of cremation may find some support for their arguments in favor of reducing deceased persons to ashes with all convenient speed, from the fact reported by a foreign journal that the skull of Donizetti has been found in a position which cannot but be most painful to the admirers of departed genius. It appears that the of Donizetti's remains asked leave to keep the upper part of the skull, which, as long as he lived, he duly preserved as a venerated relic of the composer. The physician died, however, bequeathing his property to a nephew of utilitarian proclivities, who, finding the precious skull among his uncle's treasures, and being in business as a grocer, converted it into a scoop for the reception of coppers paid over the counter. The municipality of Bergamo, where this shocking desecration took place, became aware of the fact and claimed the memento mori.

DROUGHT IN THE WEST.

Danger of the Crops Failing in Ohio-Fears of a Dearth of Corn and Pasture.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5, 1874. The severe dry weather that has prevailed in Eastern and South Eastern Onio for several weeks is resulting in considerable injury to the farming is resulting in considerable injury to the farming interest. The pastures are brown and bare. Ponds and streams are almost dried up. Along the railroad lines fires prevail. A great deal of damage along the Panhandie road is being done by the fires consuming wheat in shock and lences. The greatest extent of damage is between Steubenville and Columbus. Corn is pretty badly curied but is of a good color, and if rain falls soon, will make a crop, Old residents fail to recall any season when the heat was so severe and prolonged so early. They greatly lear that unless relief comes in the way of rain soon the corn crop will fail and cattle be driven to starvation for want of grass.

WHEAT FIELDS ON FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5, 1874. Wheat fields east and west of Chillicothe were on fire last night, having been ignited by sparks from locomotives. The woods in various parts of the country are on fire and great damage is

PATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 5, 1874.

Thomas Driscoll, an employe of the Eric Railway at Pond Eddy, while intoxicated yesterday, was run over by a train. His head was completely severed from his body.

THE SORROWFUL STORY. NEW YORK, July 4, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your article of the 2nd instant, entitled "A

The New Regulations for the Issuance and Holding of Patents.

The new law retating to patents, trade marks and copyrights provides that no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published in the title page immediately following, if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, thusical com-

THE MAYOR'S MUDDLE.

An Appeal to the Governor Decided On.

Proposed Action by the Aldermen.

The announcement, published exclusively in the HERALD of yesterday, with regard to the course of action which the Board of Aldermen have decided to take in order to bring about the impeachment of the Mayor and his subsequent removal from emce by the Governor, together with the report of a meeting of a number of prominent citizens with the Deputy Attorney General, at which it was determined to bring the question of the right of the two convicted Police Commissioners to hold office before the courts for decision, and at the same time test the constitutionality of their reappointment, formed the subject of general conversation in all piaces wherever two or three politicians were gathered together.
THE POLICE PAY.

Another subject which appeared to be a matter of universal comment was the manner in which the members of the police force are likely to be the sufferers by the existing condition of affairs, lassauch that up to the present time no arrangements have been made looking towards the liquidation of the pay-rolls for the past month. A report was circulated a lew days since that certain panks had agreed to advance funds sufficient to pay off the men, but this has been ascer-

port was circulated a lew days since that certain banks had agreed to advance funds sufficient to pay off the men, but this has been ascertained to be incorrect. The patrolmen and others will therefore have to walt yet a while longer. COMMISSIONER DISEBECKER REFUSES TO ACT WITH GARDNER.

The management of the business affairs of the Police Department is now at a deadlock, and such a state will continue to exist until some definite and decisive action on the part of the Governor or the courts of law has been rendered whereby the status of Messrs, Gardner and Charlick shall be determined. Commissioner Disbecker has distinctly refused to attend any meeting for the purpose of organization with the reappointed Commissioners until such time as he has obtained the opinion of his legal adviser upon the constitutionality of the Mayor's action, and jie right of Gardner and Charlick to act as Police Commissioners. As his counsel has already expressed himself as opposed to the action of Mayor Havemeyer, and that they (Gardner and Charlick) were by reason of their conviction incligible for reappointment, it will readily be understood that the deadlock is likely to be continued.

A meeting was held vesterday afternoon at the Hoffman House by the same parties referred to in yesterday's Herald, among whom were Mr. John Kelly, Mr. George W. Wingate and Mr. J. R. Fellows, who represent Tammany Hall, the Political Reform Association, and others, and Mr. Henry L. Ciniton, who is to act in the interest of several prominent citizens whose names it is requested shall not be published for the present, and Deputy Autorney General Fairchild, for the purpose of finally considering and determining the course of action which should be adopted. A consultation was had, extending over several hours, during which the papers in the matter were all gone over and revised in order to prevent any possibility of mistake. It was finally determined, as the quickest manner in which a desive result cound be obtained, for the counsel in the following occ

was shown should be subjected to a rigid investigation by the report of the committee of the Legislature.

In that he had reappointed Commissioners Gardner and Chardick to office in contravention of the statutes and the charter, whereby they were debarred from occupying any official position by reason of their conviction before a competent tribunal and subsequent sentence.

Separate charges are also to be presented by Mr. Henry L. Charon looking towards the same result, embodying substantially the same point; and, in addition thereto, the complaint that Mayor Havereyer has violated his oath of office and should be removed in refusing to investigate the affairs of the Burean of Charities and Correction upon certain specific charges against that department having been made to him; and further, that his conduct in reappointing men to office is calculated to produce a demoralizing influence upon the community, while at the same time he acted in violation of the law in making such reappointments of men who have been convicted of a misdemeanor, which necessarily involves a violation of their official oaths and of his own oath of office.

In case the Governor should not promptly act in the matter and speedily render a decision (of which, however, there appeared to be little doubt, everything has been prepared and the papers are ready drawn up for action in the contra and need but to be presented. The form of action, if a resort to the courts should be found necessary, will be by mandamus, calling upon the Mayor, or the Acting Mayor, if Mayor Havemeyer is suspended.

but to be presented. The form of action, if a resort to the courts should be found necessary, will be by mandamus, calling upon the Mayor, or the Acting Mayor, if Mayor Havemeyer is suspended, to snow cause why he should not appoint two Police Commissioners on the ground that there is no properly constituted Board now in existence, and that there are two vacancies existing by reason of the conviction of Gardier and Charlick, and that his reappointment of these parties is illegal and void by the operation of law as acclared by the Governor. If the Governor desires to remove or suspend the Mayor, then it was decided to make application to Mr. Vance, who would by virtue of his position be Acting Mayor, to appoint two Commissioners, and, in case of his refusal, to act in the same manner by mandamus. This is, it was considered, the best and quickest mode of procedure. In any case, should Messrs. Gardner and Charlick endeavor to exercise any legislative functions appertaining to the office of Police Commissioners it was decided to take legal steps to restrain them.

It was also decided to go before the Grand Jury during the present week and bring to their notice evidence in certain very bad cases of a further violation of the Election laws by Messrs. Gardner and Charlick. Some ten or tweive fresh indictments will, it is expected, result from such action. The meeting adjourned snortly after five ofclock, and the Deputy Attorney General left for Albany on the sky P. M. train.

The Proposed Action of the Mayor from office and his subsequent removal if the Causes of complaint are sustained. These will embody substantially the same charges as contained in the petition referred to in the report of the meeting at the Homman House. That the resolution calling upon the suspension of the Bayor from office and his subsequent removal if the causes of complaint are sustained. These will embody substantially the same charges as contained in the petition referred to in the report of the meeting at the Homman House. That the resolut

The following passed Whitestone yesterday:-Yacht Peerless, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. J. R. Maxwell, from Oyster Bay for Brooklyn.

Yacht Vindex, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Carter, from Oyster-Bay for New York. Yacht Perdita, Mr. Higgins, F.Y.C., from Cold Spring for Flushing.

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NEW BOOK ON STOCK SPECULATIONS.—"HOW Money is Lost and Made in Wall street," compiled by Lapsier & Barley, 'A Broadway. To be that at high street, "compiled the Large Chief," illumination, Gissey, Hoffman, Windsor, Graud Central potely. Price, 20 central